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**CENTRAL COAL
AND SEED CO.**

**SEED
CATALOGUE**

1922



BOISE, IDAHO

814 Idaho St.

Phone No. 1

To Our Friends and Patrons

In offering our 1922 Catalogue, we desire to express our appreciation for your former patronage and hope that our pleasant business relations may continue with satisfactory results. To our old customers, as well as new, we shall put forth our best efforts as we have in the past to merit your confidence and trade.

ALL PRICES HEREIN QUOTED ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES AND CROP CONDITIONS. WE WILL FILL ALL ORDERS AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

Send in your combined orders for seeds, plants, supplies, etc., at once. We are prepared to fill orders as soon as this catalog reaches you. If you want part or all of your order held, state it distinctly with date when shipment is to be made. All orders for potatoes, plants, and other perishable goods are carefully booked on receipt, and filled in rotation as soon as weather permits. If shipped early, they are at buyer's risk.

USE OUR ORDER BLANKS—Fill out the spaces, giving postoffice and shipping point. It is best not to write letters on the same sheet as your order. *Do not forget to sign your name.*

LARGE ORDERS—Any dealer, market gardener, institution or individual wishing seed in large quantities, is requested to mail us a list of what is wanted, and we will promptly return it with the very lowest market prices. *A letter of inquiry may save you dollars if you want to buy in quantity.*

BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS—In ordering vegetable or flower seeds to be sent by freight or express at your expense, deduct postage from single pound postpaid prices.

PREPAY STATIONS—When you send in orders to go by freight or express, be sure that you add money enough to pay the charges if your station is a prepay point, which is *always the case where there is no regular agent.*

COMPLAINTS OR PRAISES—If you are well pleased with our goods and the manner of doing business, tell everyone. If you are not, tell us, so we can please you. Our best efforts will be put forth in filling all orders carefully and promptly in a way that will please you.

USE MONEY ORDERS, POSTOFFICE OR EXPRESS, BANK DRAFTS OR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Stamps will be accepted on small orders.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY—BEFORE STOCKS ARE DEPLETED

NOTE—We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure and reliable seeds, etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, roots or plants sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

If you are in doubt about what you should do, or want any special information, be sure to write to us. We will be pleased to give your inquiries our careful attention, and advise you to the full extent of our knowledge.

For 1922 we offer the standard varieties that are most satisfactory and profitable to the growers in our territory. We do not speculate in novelties but encourage the selection and improvement of varieties of known commercial value.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

Unless otherwise noted, all garden and flower seeds are sent prepaid by us except pound lots or more of peas, beans and sweet corn. The last three items will be sent by parcel post if proper postage is added.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

All grass and field seeds, onion sets and potatoes are shipped only at purchaser's expense, by express or freight, as ordered.

Central Coal & Seed Co.

814 Idaho St.

Phone No. 1

Boise, Idaho

ASPARAGUS

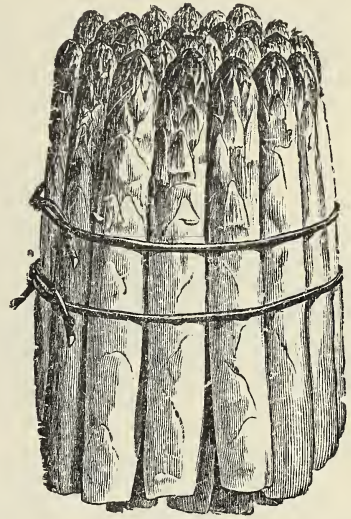
CULTURE—Soak seeds 24 hours in warm water, sow early in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth transplant into permanent beds that have been carefully prepared by working to a depth of 24 inches, manuring deeply, using old manure and bone meal. In the Fall when the foliage turns yellow, cut it off and give a dressing of manure or good commercial fertilizer. A warm, sandy soil is the best and one which has for some years been cultivated in garden crops and heavily manured is greatly preferred to fresh soil. But at no period of its growth should the asparagus crop be allowed to lack for manuring. From one to two years' time can be saved by buying roots of us. 7260 roots will plant an acre.

CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL

A large and rapid grower of excellent quality. Makes large uniform stalks of finest quality. This is the famous "Bouldin Island" Asparagus, a superior canning variety, color light green.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Will be furnished at lowest prices for No. 1 Stock.



BEANS

CULTURE—The soil best adapted for growing beans is a light, rich, well-drained loam, which was well manured for the previous crop. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, as soon as the ground is dry enough and warm—about May 1st, or later, and for succession up to July 15th. Plant about 1 lb. of Dwarf or Bush Beans to 100 feet of drill, 1 bushel per acre. Pole Beans—1 lb. to 100 hills, requiring about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Add for postage 5c, 1st lb.; each additional lb. 1c extra.

IMPROVED BLACK WAX

The standard early market variety, a sure cropper of good quality.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

GOLDEN WAX

Very hardy and productive. A good second early variety of fine quality, but should be picked young to avoid strings.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

DAVIS WAX

Rustless and immensely productive, very hardy and one of the best for market gardeners. The dried bean is kidney-shaped, clear white, and a favorite for baking and canning. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Extra Early.

The finely shaped, long green pods are absolutely stringless, and are ready to market two weeks earlier than any other green-podded bean. A splendid dried brown bean. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

Pods are long, pencil-like; very tender and brittle. In color they are rich, dark yellow.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

CASTOR BEAN

For Ornamental Varieties see flower seed.

Castor beans are very ornamental, the plants and foliage being large and tropical in appearance. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF OF BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

Our stock is complete, but we advise placing orders early

BURPEE'S IMPROVED LIMA

This variety differs from the best strains of Burpee's in having much larger pods, while producing more beans. Pods and beans are not only larger in size but thicker. Growth vigorous; pods frequently borne in clusters of five to eight.

Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40

HENDERSON'S OR SIEVA LIMA

Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true Lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most pole beans.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

Pole or Running Varieties.**KENTUCKY WONDER**

(Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. This is one of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

WHITE IDAHO

A Dwarf Bush Growing Only One Foot High.

One of the finest dry beans grown. It leads all others, being three times the size of the Navy, and half the size of the Lima. Is far superior to either for flavor.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

SCARLET RUNNER

A favorite as a shell bean and for its flowers, which are bright scarlet seeds, broad and kidney shaped. Cooks in half time of any other.

Lb. 35c

ROYAL WHITE KIDNEY

One of the most prolific and hardy green podded bush beans. Of excellent quality as a green bean and later as a shell bean.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

LAZY WIFE

Pods are from four to five inches in length, produced in large clusters in great abundance. Dark green, thick, fleshy and stringless.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25

BEET

CULTURE—Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—IMPROVED

An extra selected stock of blood turnip having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a longer time to mature. Excellent for Summer and Autumn use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

The best variety for forcing, and for market gardeners, being very early with small tops. Roots very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap roots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

EARLY ECLIPSE

One of the best early sorts. It possesses all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet, and is of a uniform, globular shape. The roots are a bright, glossy red, fine-grained and delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP

A fine beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and uniformly upright. The roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap-roots. One of the deepest red beets. Quality is of the finest; sweet and tender, best beet for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c



MANGEL WURTZEL

For Stock Feeding

A new variety, more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts, yields as much per acre as the best Mangels, and twice as much per acre (bulk of roots) as the rich sugar beets. Roots are large, very smooth, with few rootlets; creamy white in color, with medium sized tops.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$5.00

GOLDEN TANKARD

Sheep thrive on it. "Golden Tankard" is of a rich, deep yellow throughout. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75

MAMMOTH LONG RED

An improvement on the Long Red, with ordinary cultivation. If you want a large crop of large Mangels of good quality, don't fail to try this sort. Very uniform, smooth and of good shape. Should be grown in deep loose soil.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP

Long, reddish-yellow, grows well above the ground, and is easy to pull. Has repeatedly been awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish Government.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

SWISS CHARD

OR SEA KALE

New Savoyed Leaf "LUCULLUS." An improved variety of "Swiss Chard," growing about two and a half feet high. The heavy stalks are over an inch thick and bare for more than a foot of their length. The leaves make the finest of "greens." Swiss chard is hardy, easily grown and should be in every garden. It is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

SUGAR BEETS

For Sugar Making

VICTORY

Undoubtedly the most highly developed variety for sugar making. Roots of medium size, white skin with tinge of gray, half long and very uniform in size and shape. Flesh white and very rich in sugar.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce, from the sides of the stalks, numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter cabbage or kale.

DWARF IMPROVED

A carefully grown strain, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—For early use, seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way.



For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

EARLY SNOWBALL

The seed that produces those handsome, large, white solid heads that bring big profits to the gardener is the best strain of "Early Snowball" obtainable. We especially recommend "Mt. Hood" Snowball for either early or late planting. Oz. \$1.75

AUTUMN GIANT

The heads are white, large, compact, and thoroughly protected by foliage. Oz. \$1.60

CABBAGE

Arranged in Order of Earliness

CULTURE FOR EARLY CABBAGE—Seed of the early varieties should be sown ¾ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set out in rows 2 feet apart each way. One-half lb. seed will produce plants for one acre.

CULTURE FOR LATE CABBAGE—The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June, or it may be planted in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with ¾ of an inch of soil and this soil firmed well to insure rapid germination. One-half lb. of seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The favorite early cabbage with our market gardeners. A sure header. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for wintering over and very early setting.

Grown more extensively for market than any other early cabbage. Is always of good size, very solid, and has but few outside leaves; a reliable header and always gives good satisfaction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00

EARLY WINNINGSTADT

A desirable variety, having conical, solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions, and keeps better than most early varieties. Fine appearance and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75



COPENHAGEN MARKET

A Splendid Cabbage for Home Gardens.

A new extra early globe-shaped cabbage slightly flattened. The large, solid heads are very uniform, with few outer leaves, keeps well and stands handling, and we recommend it to our customers as the best early round head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH

Grows low on the stem; a sure header; firm, fine grained, tender and excellent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD

Large and a little later than the "Early Jersey Wakefield."

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

RED CABBAGE*Odense Market*

Used for pickling. The heads are very fine and remarkably sure heading.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

LATE FLAT DUTCH PREMIUM

A low growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch cabbage on the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.75

DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER

This is one of the hardiest cabbages in cultivation and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties. Plants rather long-stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth, but thick; head of medium size, round and very solid, *the hardest heading cabbage we know of, and of the very best quality.* Matures quite late, keeps well, and is considered by many the best cabbage to hold over for Spring markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75

CARROTS

CULTURE—A sandy loam is the best soil for the carrot, but any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowing as late as June 15. For table use, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firm above the seed.

CHANTENAY

The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality. It is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

EARLIEST SHORT HORN OR FRENCH

The earliest variety in cultivation, and best suited for forcing. Roots, reddish brown, globular and about two inches in diameter; should be used before full grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG

Our strain of this popular carrot has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Prices for large or small lots,

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

Popular for farm use on deep, mellow soil. Enormous crops can be grown under fair culture; one of the best varieties for feeding stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

OXHEART

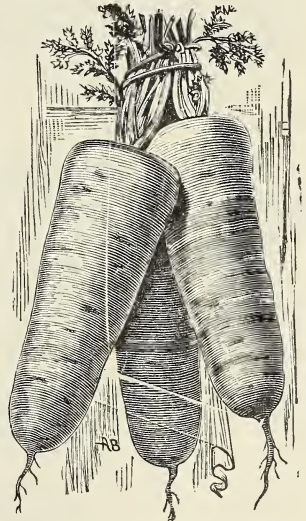
A thick carrot, five or six inches long and very blunt at the lower extremity. It grows very rapidly and the root attains a weight of more than a pound. It is tender and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c

VICTORIA CARROT—For Stock

The Victoria is a very large and a very rich stock carrot. We can say that there is no yellow carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, yield and in feeding qualities. It grows nearly half as much weight again an acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is much easier to gather the crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c



*To insure prompt
delivery place your
orders early.*

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seeds early, about February, in a hot-bed or cold frame. When three inches high transplant, setting them about four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil, in rows three and a half feet apart and about nine inches from plant to plant. Blanch by placing boards along the rows, or earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible late in Autumn. *Never hoe up the earth when plants are wet.* One ounce of seed produces about six thousand plants.



WHITE PLUME

The Leading White Celery

A handsome, crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. It is the earliest celery known.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING

This is no doubt the best celery for early Spring market use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

CRESS

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS

This salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes an agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c

TRUE WATER

One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams.

Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the Spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off as close to the ground as desired.

Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

CORN SALAD

FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE

A refreshing salad, used extensively in Winter and Spring as a substitute for lettuce. It is often cooked like spinach. Sown in drills one foot apart, in the Spring or Fall. On the approach of cold weather cover over with straw or coarse litter.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

CULTURE—Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as the seed will rot in cold, damp soil, or if planted too deep. Late April is early enough for the first plantings and for succession plant every two weeks through May and June. Cover the first planting very lightly, increasing the depth a little for the later plantings. For the Dwarf Early varieties, rows should be three feet apart; for later large varieties, four feet, and the hills two to three feet in the rows.

Postage must be added at 5c first lb., 1c extra each additional lb.

PEEP O' DAY

It is not only one of the earliest sweet corns, but is very sweet and immensely productive; dwarf, about four feet in height, admits of close planting.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

GOLDEN BANTAM

This corn is the tenderest, sweetest and best evergreen corn in existence. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and is less apt to be bothered by worms.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

WHITE COB CORY

For a strictly early, for the first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown, extra early matured seed.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly white quality. It is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corns.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.40

EARLY EVERGREEN

This corn has all the good qualities of its parent, "Stowell's Evergreen," but matures earlier. The stalks grow from six to eight feet high.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.40

EARLY MINNESOTA

This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties and is much esteemed not only because it matures early, but for the excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

BLACK MEXICAN

This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks, remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the medium late sorts.

½ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c

**CUCUMBER**

CULTURE—Plant the seed ¾ of an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but three or four of the most promising ones in each hill. The seed may also be started in old berry boxes by placing them in the hot-bed. When the weather is suitable—settled and warm—remove the box as the plants are placed in the garden.

On ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

BOSTON PICKLING

Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

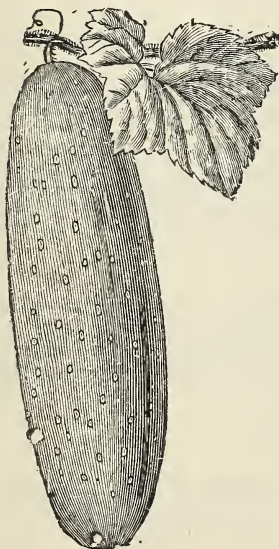
DAVIS PERFECT

A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three; very prolific, short, dark green. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25



EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN

Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging seven to eight inches long. Color, dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

JAPANESE CLIMBING

A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

LONG GREEN

Produces dark green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10

ENDIVE

This is a hardy vegetable, cultivated principally for Winter salad. Sow from May until August for a succession of crops; tie the leaves closely together to blanch them.

GREEN CURLED

Standard sort for fall and winter.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c

EGG PLANT

Should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when the weather is settled and the ground thoroughly warm. They will thrive with the same treatment as that given the tomato.

NEW YORK IMPROVED, LARGE PURPLE

The leading market variety. Large, round, dark, excellent and the most productive.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

**GARLIC**

About 250 lbs. required per acre.

Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the Onion family. Garlic has a strong, penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seeds but can supply the bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull up the bulbs and dry in the shade.

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

DWARFED CURLED KALE

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

EMERALD ISLE—Finest in the World

This is really the handsomest Kale that has ever come under our notice, and is entirely distinct from other strains, very hardy, of medium height, and very vigorous, throwing out new shoots as fast as the leaves are used, and will furnish excellent greens all winter. The closely curled, handsome leaves are most attractive and of fine flavor. Fine exhibition plant.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

KOHL RABI

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the Spring in drills $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep and two feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use. Two pounds of seed required per acre.

EARLY WHITE—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

LEEK

The Leek belongs to the onion family. Prized for soups. Cultivate same as onions, but should be hilled up about the neck to blanch it.

LARGE ROUEN, or American Flag

Ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre.

HEADING VARIETIES CRISP AS ICE

The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich, creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL

The Best Head Lettuce for Market Growers.

This is the mammoth head lettuce so popular in California, from whence it is shipped to the Northern markets, arriving in splendid condition. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white with bright green outer leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. "New York" is a hardy, rapid grower, deep rooted and resistant to drought; a slow seeder and sure to head.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

BROWN DUTCH

Forms a large, solid head, sweet, tender and of good flavor. Outer leaves are tinged with brown. It is very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

HANSON

Improved Hard Heading Stock.

One of the very best. Heads green outside and white inside; grow to a remarkable size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. It withstands the hot sun well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED

A leading market variety used for very early planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

GRAND RAPIDS

For Early Forcing

As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Of quick growth, and stands for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered, rather thin, good flavor, crisp and tender. It will stand shipping better than most curled sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

MUSTARD

Mustard is used alone as "greens," or with cress as salad. Sow any time in the Spring, in rows, and thin out as necessary.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

We offer a fine strain of the true curled leaf.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

WHITE ENGLISH

Leaves mild, tender when young; seeds yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

MUSHROOM SPAWN

With intelligent care and good spawn, Mushrooms can be made to pay handsomely. They can be successfully grown in a dry cellar, under the benches of a greenhouse, or in sheds, where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 60 degrees through the Winter.

LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE

A new kind of spawn, without a doubt the best; superior to the common English. It comes in bricks, weighing about 20 ounces. These are broken up into pieces the size of a walnut and put into the bed one foot apart each way. A brick will plant 10 square feet.

Per brick 35c; 5 bricks \$1.25

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Sow the seed thickly in rich ground as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and one inch deep. Thin out to 10 inches apart and cultivate freely.

LONG GREEN

The plant is dwarf, but pods are long and tender.

MAMMOTH LONG PODDED

Exceedingly productive and bears splendid dark green pods from eight to nine inches long. It does not grow hard.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

DWARF GREEN

Grows low but stocky and is very productive.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

MUSKMELON

CULTURE—Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the Spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds one inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run remove all but four of the most likely ones.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

This melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the three best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of melon breeders in the varieties we offer.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

NETTED ROCK

This strain represents the highest possible attainment in cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy, and has a sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c

RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK

This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, these vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters, it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

NEW HONEY DEW

We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15, so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10 to 20.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

EARLY NETTED GEM

Slightly oval in form; finely netted, bearing a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60

EMERALD GEM

Very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth and of a beautiful deep green color. This variety is very prolific and one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

EXTRA EARLY CITRON OR EARLY NUTMEG

A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, six to eight inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted melons.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

BURRELL'S GEM

A very popular variety in this locality. The skin is rather dark green; the rind is thin, and the flesh is very thick, salmon colored, of a most delicious flavor, juicy, and fairly melts in the mouth.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM

Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite for the later markets.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

Our stock is complete—seeds the best—place orders early to insure prompt delivery.

WATERMELONS

CULTURE—Watermelons thrive best on light, well-drained soils, but give good results on any good rich garden soil that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant after the weather is settled and ground warm. Hills should be eight feet apart each way and with well-rotted manure thoroughly worked into each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills, two to three pounds per acre. Thin to two or three plants per hill.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS

The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

PHINNEY'S EARLY

Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

TOM WATSON

Probably the best shipping melon, and one of the best main crop sorts; grows a very large size. Fruit large and long in shape, colored a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds white.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

SWEETHEART

Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c

ONIONS

CULTURE—For the best results in onion growing, the soil should be deep and rich; bottom land of rather a loose texture being preferred. One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet.

Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 lbs. of seed per acre, as early in the season as the ground can be put into proper condition, using some good fertilizer or manure supplemented with bone meal, muriate of potash, and in some cases nitrate of soda, the latter often being used after the plants are up, while the other fertilizers are worked into the soil before the seed is sown.

In the Fall the tops of the onions will naturally fall to the ground and shrivel up and the roots let go their grip on the soil, then the onions should be lifted and allowed to dry off for a day or two before storing away. If the weather remains too wet to dry off in the fields, the onions may be put under sheds for a while where there is a good circulation of air.

In case the tops do not die off naturally, they may be broken down and so cause the bulbs to ripen quicker, but such onions will not make good keeping bulbs, and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

To be sure of a good crop, sow none but the best of seed—it may cost a little more than a cheaper grade of seed, but it is worth more than the difference in the price.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The Onion, which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

PRIZETAKER—THE GENUINE

The Handsomest and Largest Yellow Globe Onion.

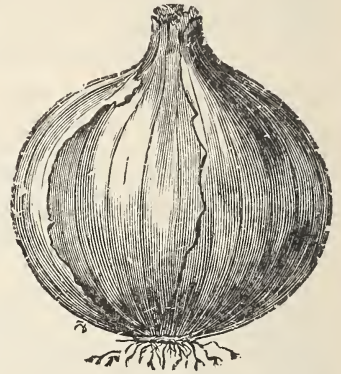
Of fine flavor, handsome shaped and enormous size. A perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; necks very small and onions ripen up hard. Good variety for transplanting, which is sometimes necessary to secure a crop, especially on upland.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50

MAMMOTH SILVER KING

In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and the fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75



LONG KEEPING AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION

This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no stiffnecks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over three inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts the strain will commend itself to onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep".

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Very similar to the Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich, brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c 1 lb. \$2.50

We handle the best seeds obtainable and our prices are right

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA

This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriff, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine, but limited.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

WHITE BARLETTA

This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75

BOTTOM ONION SETS

Small onions grown from seed that has been sown too thickly to attain a large size. The small onions (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) thus obtained are planted out and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown directly from the seed.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS, RED BOTTOM SETS, YELLOW BOTTOM SETS

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in Spring as possible, in drills 15 inches apart on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots of the parsnips are improved by freezing.

HOLLOW CROWN OR LONG WHITE

Root very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy; will keep through the Winter without protection.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow seed in shallow drills in the early Spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to four inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; six pounds of seed required for an acre.

DARK MOSS CURLED

The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow the seeds early in hotbeds; or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds. When two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the rows. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers and will greatly increase the yield.

**CHINESE GIANT**

Sweet. The mildest and best of the mild red peppers. Four to five inches in diameter; color, brilliant deep red; borne in clusters; bush stocky, well branched; vigorous and about as early as Ruby King.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

RUBY KING

Very large, sweet and mild; bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE

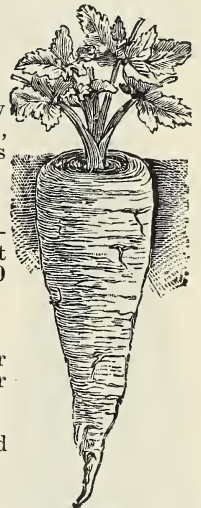
Large, mild, thick fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c

CAYENNE

Pods long; bright red; very pungent and used very largely with pickles when green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c



PUMPKIN

CULTURE—For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant three to five seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Use paris green and land plaster or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.

LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD

Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 85c

EARLY SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN

Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

Pkts. 5c; oz. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.00

Special Prices on large quantities, postage 5c extra 1st lb. Each additional lb., 1c.

MAMMOTH PRIZE

The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

CONNECTICUT FIELD

An immensely productive, large orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c

PEAS

Early Varieties.

(One pound of seed for 50 feet of drill.)

Peas from any one planting will remain in the best condition for use only for a comparatively short time. To have a constant supply throughout the season, a succession of plantings should be made.

The dwarf varieties do not bear as heavily nor for as long a period as the climbing sorts, but for small gardens they have the advantage that they are economical in space and do not require support. Consequently they are grown almost exclusively by many Western gardeners. One or two dwarf sorts sown every ten days or two weeks will maintain a supply.

To aid customers in making a selection we have arranged the early, main crop and late varieties in their proper order. There are so many excellent varieties now that sorts which are the best to grow is largely a matter of opinion. We only describe what we consider the varieties most suitable for the Pacific Northwest.

ALASKA

Height, 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c

AMERICAN WONDER

Height, 10 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

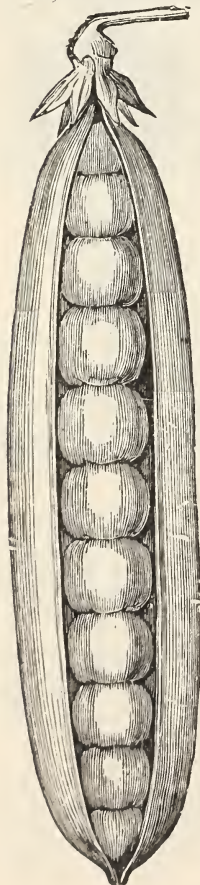
LITTLE GEM

Height, 16 to 18 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

LITTLE MARVEL

An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight peas of extra fine flavor.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR*An Ideal Pea for the West.*

A dwarf, early variety, about 14 inches high, and quite productive. The pods are three inches long, round and blunt at the ends. The peas are of medium size, green, wrinkled and of good quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

LAXTONIAN

A new, early dwarf, robust, large podded pea of superior excellence, growth averaging 16 inches. The large pods are well filled, holding eight to ten peas. Laxtonian is so highly recommended that you should give it a trial.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

DWARF TELEPHONE

Grows from 20 to 24 inches high; the vines are very vigorous, of a branching habit, and bear for a long time a great quantity of large, dark green pods. It is one of the best second early, and, on account of its nice appearance, brings the highest price on the market. Must be sown farther apart than other peas.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

TELEPHONE

This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vine strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six to eight large, delicious peas. Height, 4½ feet.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

GRADUS

This extra quality, wrinkled pea bears pods of large size and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; growth vigorous and healthy, vines 2½ feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

HONEY SWEET

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

Peas are all Idaho Grown Seed and 1921 Crop, which insures good germination and good yields. Place your orders early.

SEED POTATOES

Write for Prices on Early and Late Varieties.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Plants ready from May 1 to June 15. Our long experience in this line enables us to make shipment to long distance points, with comparatively no loss. However, we do not guarantee safe arrival, as oftentimes mail is delayed or something happens beyond our control. If wanted by mail, postage should be added, 15c for 50; 25c for 100 plants. Will make special rates on large lots.

RED AND WHITE YAMS. 50 plants, 60c; 100, \$1.10; 1,000, \$9.00.

YELLOW JERSEY. 50 plants, 60c; 100, \$1.10; 1,000, \$9.00.

Order early.

RADISHES

The Secret of Growing Good Radishes.

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy.

Sow seed ½ inch deep in the early Spring in rows one foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; eight to ten pounds of seed will plant one acre.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hotbed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as NonPlus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender, making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED**

Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early, but is used mostly for outdoor culture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SPECIAL FRENCH BREAKFAST

It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

WHITE ICICLE

The finest of the early, pure white varieties. They are long and slender, and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for a considerable time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP

A standard popular sort. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for market or for the private garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

EARLY CRIMSON GIANT

The Largest Early Scarlet Turnip-Shaped Radish.

A new, early radish, double the size of any of the turnip-shaped type, but notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow and pithy. The flesh is a sparkling white, solid, crisp, juicy and of the mildest flavor. The shape of bulb varies from round to almost oval, but the bright deep crimson color of skin remains quite constant. Excellent for both forcing and open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

WINTER RADISHES**WINTER RADISH**

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. Sow seed in the middle of June.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

One of the largest, latest as well as the hardest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, and flesh is of firm texture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE

Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CHINA ROSE

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for Winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

Our Seeds are all carefully selected from the 1921 crop, which insures good germination and a good crop. ORDER EARLY.

SALSIFY

OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—Sow early in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain in the ground during Winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

SANDWICH ISLAND

Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c



SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY LEAVED

This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth with narrow pointed, crinkled leaves. It is very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c



LONG STANDING

This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark rich green. One ounce will sow 100-foot row.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c

ROUND THICK LEAVED

A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, and slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SQUASH

WINTER VARIETIES

CULTURE—Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from four to five feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started, thin out and cultivate.

One ounce of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds seed required per acre. Bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

TRUE HUBBARD

The best seller and most popular variety on our list. Rind dark green, warty and very hard. Flesh light orange, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Has no superior. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

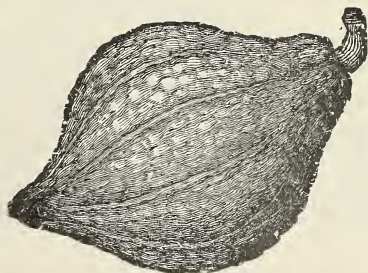
Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

RED OR "GOLDEN" HUBBARD

This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange yellow, turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is of fine quality.

SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK

Shell smooth, thin and of a pale green color; the flesh is thick, solid, deep orange color; very dry, fine-grained with a delicate flavor. Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW

Oblong, dull yellow skin, very prolific and of finest table quality.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

SUMMER VARIETIES**GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK**

Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

(Patty Pan.) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50

TOMATOES

The newest types of hardy, prolific tomatoes are better adapted to the cool coast climate than the older sorts; and splendid crops are now being grown where heretofore it was thought tomatoes would not thrive. A good plan is to try several varieties and find which is best suited to your special conditions.

CULTURE—Sow early in hotbeds, and as soon as they have four leaves transplant them into shallow boxes. Harden off, and set out as soon as danger of frost is past. An ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

If blight appears use "Bordeaux" but it is better to use a preventative before blight strikes the plant, and as a control measure for flea beetles, spraying the under side of foliage.

SPARK'S EARLIANA

The Earliest Tomato.

Of large, uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and very solid. A most vigorous grower and heavy bearer, continuing until frost. Succeeds everywhere, and especially recommended for this Coast.

Spark's Earliana is as near seedless as any tomato, giving but 12 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

DWARF CHAMPION

Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the Tree Tomato. Stands up well, even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

PONDEROSA

The largest tomato, fruits are solid and of a purplish red color, sweet and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10

JOHN BAER

Extra early, scarlet fruited, hardy and productive. Shippers should try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10

GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK TOMATO

Grows to great perfection under ordinary culture, yielding abundantly; very much prized for preserving. It should be in every garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

NEW STONE

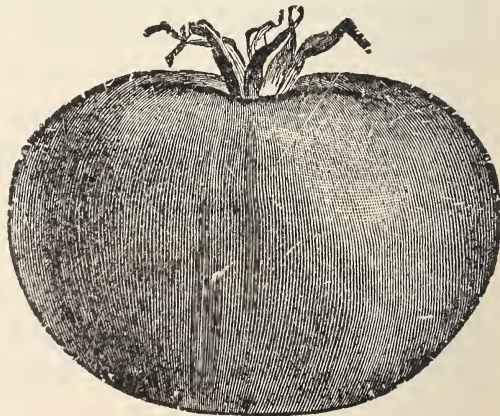
This new variety has obtained great popularity with canners, growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. In shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

YELLOW PEAR

A small pear-shaped tomato, borne in great profusion, vine literally covered with large clusters of fine, solid fruits; excellent for preserving, and for use in salads and cooking is superior, as flesh is not watery. Very hardy. To this class belong Yellow Plum.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25



TURNIPS

CULTURE—For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills 14 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it should be covered but slightly, except in very dry weather. For Fall and Winter use, sow the early kinds during July, August and September.

WHITE EGG

Is perfectly smooth, of a pure, clear white, being a very choice kind for table use of excellent flavor. Pulls clean from the ground; thin, snow-white skin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

One of the very best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round, flat; flesh white, firm, but tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

ORANGE JELLY

or Robertson's Golden Ball.

Undoubtedly one of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and most excellent flavor; keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used by market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden or field crop. It is medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm but tender, and of a superior rich buttery flavor. A good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

A large, globe-shaped variety; purple above the ground. It is handsome and of excellent quality; recommended both for family garden and field crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00



RUTA BAGA OR SWEDE

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

The leading standard variety, being very distinct in type, attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

KING OF SWEDEN

The best and most satisfactory ruta бага for either table or stock. Wonderfully productive, large, of good shape, and a splendid keeper. The flesh is rich, yellow and of finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

Choice Field Grown Seed that will germinate and grow a good crop. Our stock is complete, order now.

HERBS—Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot.

Herbs, properly cared for, form an important part of the Kitchen Garden

| | |
|---|---|
| ANISE—An annual cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant agreeable scent, and a pleasant taste..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c |
| BALM—A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and a grateful, fragrant smell | Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c |
| CARAWAY—The seeds are used for flavoring..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c |
| CATNIP or CATMINT—A great favorite among medical herbs..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c |
| CORIANDER—Annual; its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads | Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c |
| HOP—A popular variety of commerce..... | Pkt. 10c |
| HOREHOUND—Perennial; used as a tonic..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c |
| LAVENDER—Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aromatic leaves | Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c |
| ROSEMARY—The tops only are used as a medicine..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c |
| SAGE—Perennial; tea made from the leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat | Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50 |
| SAFFRON—Annual; the dried flowers are used for medical purposes..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c |
| SAVORY—Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c |
| SWEET BASIL—Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes | Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c |
| SWEET FENNEL—Perennial; tea made from the seeds is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c |
| SWEET MARJORAM—Biennial; the leaves are used in soups; the seeds in the manufacture of sausage..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c |
| SWEET THYME—Perennial. Thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headache | Pkt. 5c |
| WORMWOOD—Perennial; used for medical purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard..... | Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c |

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We are prepared to furnish plants, in any quantity, of the varieties described below, all Idaho grown, especially for us. The plants are grown from select seed and you can depend on the plants being true to name. We exercise great care to produce strong, vigorous plants and see that they are packed properly for transportation. We advise sending by express, and the following prices DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE. If wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen, or 30c per 100, postage.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| EARLY CABBAGE—From seed bed; Early Winnigstadt, Jersey Wakefield, ready May 1..... | Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00 |
| LATE CABBAGE—Seed bed; Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, ready June 1..... | Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00 |
| EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—Ready in May..... | Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50 |
| LATE CAULIFLOWER—Snowball, ready in June..... | Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25 |
| TOMATOES—Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, Stone and Beauty, ready May 1st from seed bed..... | Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.00 |
| PEPPERS—Ruby King, Sweet Spanish, seed bed, ready May 15th..... | Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50 |
| EGG PLANT—New York Improved, seed bed, ready May 15th..... | Doz. 50c; 100, \$3.00 |
| EARLY CELERY—Golden Self-Blanching, ready May 10th..... | Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.25 |
| LATE CELERY—Giant Pascal, Golden Self-Blanching, ready June 25th | Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.25 |

ASK US FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| NEW YORK LETTUCE | Doz. 20c; 100, 85c |
|------------------------|--------------------|

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Kellogg Strain.

Rich red color, firm berry, and of delicious flavor. 25 plants postpaid, 60c; 100 plants postpaid, \$2.00. By express, \$15.00 per thousand.

FLOWER SEEDS

ALYSSUM, SWEET

A very neat and pretty plant for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all Summer.

Pkt. 5c

ASTER, MANY SORTS MIXED

This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment.

Pkt. 10c

ASTER, OSTRICH PLUME

Flowers large with very long, loosely curved petals. Very fine as cut flowers; height 15 inches. The colors are exquisite. Asters are especially popular for their beauty and lasting qualities. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER

Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Unrivalled for great variety and size of flowers. Two feet. Many colors and combinations.

Pkt. 5c

CALENDULA. POT MARIGOLD

Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors. One of the best old-fashioned flowers.

Pkt. 5c

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height one foot. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

CARNATIONS, MARGUERITE

This new class of carnation blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet, and fully 80 per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 10c

COSMOS, EXTRA EARLY

Cosmos is the showiest of our late Summer and Autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

CYPRESS VINE

One of the most popular vines with delicate, fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Suitable for porches, window boxes and baskets. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY

A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

FOUR O'CLOCKS, OR MARVEL OF PERU

A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

GYPHOPHILA. BRIDAL VEIL. BABY'S BREATH

Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful panicles of dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequaled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the summer.

Elegans alba grandiflora. Pure white. Pkt. 10c

Elegans carmine. New shade. Pkt. 10c

Elegans rosea. Rose. Pkt. 10c

KOCHIA

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in Spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Pkt. 5c

LARKSPURS

This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

LOBELIA

Pleasant, half hardy annuals growing four to six inches high literally covered with small, bright flowers during the entire season. Pkt. 5c

MARIGOLD, AFRICAN

Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about three inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating. Pkt. 5c

MARIGOLD, FRENCH

Very free-flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers. Pkt. 5c

MIGONETTE, SWEET SCENTED

A well known, fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early Summer until frost. Pkt. 5c

MORNING GLORY

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. Pkt. 5c

NASTURTIUM, STERLING DWARF MIXED

This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

NASTURTIUM, STERLING TALL OR CLIMBING MIXED

Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PANSY, STERLING MIXTURE

A mixture of pansies unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by pansy specialists of the Old and New Worlds. Pkt. 50c; 1,000 seeds, 75c

PANSY, BUGNOT'S SUPERB BLANCHED

Extra large flowers, charming brown-red and bronze shades. An exceedingly beautiful strain. Pkt. 5c

PANSY, GIANT FANCY MIXED

Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years in the character of the largest pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the largest varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c

PANSY BEDDING MIXED

Composed of many standard sorts admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c

PETUNIA

The petunia is peerless among annuals for effective Summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the Summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated by cuttings in late Summer for Winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Of all the summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

PINKS OR DIANTHUS

One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. One foot. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

POPPIES

Nothing is easier to grow and few flowers are more pleasing than poppies. They are hardy annuals and perennials and may be sown very early in Spring in the beds where they are to remain, as they do not transplant well. Pkt. 10c

SHIRLEY POPPY

A charming hardy annual with large fluted and crinkled flowers in a variety of forms and colors. Pkt. 10c

ICELAND POPPY

This is a hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. It bears a profusion of graceful, delicate single flowers with petals like tissue paper. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

ORIENTAL POPPY. MIXED HYBRIDS

Hardy perennials, producing immense flowers in gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c

POPPIES, STERLING SINGLE MIXTURE

Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with Sterling Mixture, it has been the aim to include in this mixture every good variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

POPPIES, STERLING DOUBLE MIXTURE

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are six to seven inches in diameter and as double as peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut flowers or garden display. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

POPPY

The most popular of all annuals, producing a gorgeous display of bloom, unequalled by any other annual. Single and double in choicest mixture. Pkt. 5c

PORTULACA OR MOSS ROSE

One of the finest hardy annuals, or easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout Summer. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

RICINUS. CASTOR OIL BEAN

Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds. Mixed. Pkt. 5c

STOCKS

Stocks are among the most popular half-hardy plants for bedding, edging, pot culture and cut flowers. For brilliancy, diversity of colors, fragrance and profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed. The Ten Weeks Stock are annuals, and from seed started indoors in March or April blooms will be had in July. Pkt. 5c

SALPIGLOSSIS. PAINTED TONGUE

Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early Autumn. Rich soil should be provided with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed. Pkt. 5c

SCABIOSA, MOURNING BRIDE

One of our handsome Summer flowers. The beautiful double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut. Pkt. 5c

SNAPDRAGON

Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time, excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c

SALVIA

(*Flowering Sage*)

Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. The plant grows three feet high and bears profusely during the Summer and Fall very fragrant flowers in dropping spikes of the most intense glistening scarlet. Splendid in working out color schemes if properly used. *Salvia Splendens*, Pkt. 10c

VERBENA, MAMMOTH FLOWERING

The largest verbenas known, a single flower often being as large as 25-cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

ZINNIA

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c

CHOICE MIXED

This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors.

Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING OR SPENCER MIXTURE

Spencer varieties of sweet peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this unsurpassed.

Pkt., 100 seeds, 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

| | Pkt. | Oz. |
|--|------|-----|
| <i>King White</i> , the best pure white..... | 10c | 35c |
| <i>King Edward</i> , bright crimson scarlet | 10c | 35c |
| <i>Illuminator</i> , a rich salmon pink..... | 10c | 35c |
| <i>Countess</i> , soft rose pink..... | 10c | 25c |
| <i>Royal Purple</i> , deep purple | 10c | 35c |
| <i>Florence Nightingale</i> , lavender..... | 10c | 25c |
| <i>Wedgewood</i> | 10c | 30c |
| <i>Mixed Spencers</i> | 10c | 25c |

ECHINOCYSTIS. WILD CUCUMBER
VINE

A well-known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat, but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in Fall. Oz. 25c; Pkt. 5c

FARM AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

The prices of all field and farm seeds are those ruling Jan. 1st.

If prices change and orders are received at prices named below, seed will be sent equivalent to the money received, figuring the order at current prices.

Postage at the rate of 5c per pound must be added for the first pound, and 1c each additional pound, if wanted by mail.

SELECTED FIELD SEED CORN

NOTICE: We can furnish any of our different varieties of seed corn either SHELLED or ON THE COB. Write for quantity price. Prices quoted below will be for shelled corn only.

IDAHO YELLOW DENT

Our Idaho Yellow Dent is particularly adapted to this climate. Our seed is pure and grown especially for us. We recommend growing this corn for silage, as the stalks grow to a height of from ten to twelve feet, producing solid ears of corn that will average 9 inches in length; 7 to 8 pounds of this corn will plant one acre.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00

MINNESOTA NO. 13

This corn is a small cob, medium sized ear variety, maturing the earliest of any Dent corn grown in this locality.

It has been grown here until it is fully acclimated, and can be depended upon to make a good crop. Plant 7 to 8 pounds per acre.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00

SILVER MINE (Dent)

We have had splendid success with this new variety of white dent corn. Stalks growing from 8 to 12 feet. Ears running from 10 to 12 inches long. A splendid variety for ensilage. Has fully matured for the past four years. This corn is worthy a trial.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00

IDAHO WHITE FLINT

This standard variety of White Flint Corn has been grown for us in Idaho for the past seven years, and produces a good-sized, well-filled ear from 12 to 14 inches in length, and at times three ears to the stalk. A sure cropper for any section of Idaho.

Price, lb., 10c

SILVER KING

Also known as Wisconsin No. 7 and Silver Jewel.

This variety of snow white corn is increasing in popularity in sections where it has been grown and its value appreciated. The stalks are of medium height, growing 7 to 8 feet. The stalks bear well, there being an ear on nearly every stalk and frequently two ears are found. The ears run 16 inches on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. One hundred to 105 days are usually required to thoroughly ripen this variety.

POP CORN

Plant at least a few rows for the children. They, and the grown folks also, will enjoy pop corn in the long winter evenings.

JAP HULLESS

Short ears and small grains which pop to a good size. The corn popped is deliciously tender, and when you have once eaten this corn you will not want to go back to the other varieties again.

This corn always brings a premium on the market.

Price, Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c

WHITE RICE

A very handsome variety, very prolific.

Price, Pkt. 5c; lb., 15c

WHEAT OATS RYE BARLEY CLOVER

MARQUIS WHEAT

Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. It is a week to ten days earlier than Blue Stem or Red Fife wheat. These ten days mean much, avoiding rust, smut, hot winds and lodging.

As a heavy yielder, it exceeds Red Fife or Blue Stem by five to ten bushels per acre. This extra yield pays for the cost of seed, several times over. Marquis wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content.

Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red and more plump than Red Fife. It weighs 64 to 66 pounds per bushel.

BLUE STEM—Spring

The best known and one of the most prolific Spring varieties for the Northwest. Heads are large and well-filled, stools freely. Grain very hard. Although it is a Spring variety, can be planted as a fall wheat in sections where Winters are mild. The Blue Stem of the Pacific coast has a white grain and smooth chaff, quite unlike the Velvet Chaff and Red grains of the states east of the Rockies. Better results are had with this wheat east of the Cascade mountains, as it has a tendency to lodge in the moist sections on the Coast.

SHADELAND SEED OATS

For 15 years "Shadeland Oats" have never failed to produce a record crop, not small patches under favorable conditions, but big average yields throughout large fields, such as the Polk County record of 135 bushels and 10 pounds per acre of "Climax," Clackamas County, 126½ bushels of "Eclipse" per acre over a 14-acre field; Lincoln County 135 bushels over a 41-acre field, weighing 41 pounds to the bushel, and a field near Coquille that ran 135 bushels per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS

These oats are very handsome and heavy white oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land they grow so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to their weight, that they are inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this oat.

TREBI BARLEY

One of the heaviest producers and surest crops for this section of the country.

SEED RYE

SPRING—This splendid variety is extremely hardy, yields heavily.

COMMON RYE

Planted extensively in both Spring and Fall.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The largest and most productive variety. It makes one of the very best of foods for poultry a great egg producer.

lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Trifolium

Repense

Excellent for pasture, and when mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass makes the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Used universally for lawns in most of the United States. Sow for pasture 5 to 8 lbs to the acre. Fancy, 75c; choice, 60c

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June clover and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Write for Prices

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soils.

Write for Prices

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red clover and with timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red clover and cattle prefer it.

Write for Prices

TIMOTHY

As a crop for hay, timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early Spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the Spring, and in favorable Fall weather can be pastured in the Autumn as well.

Write for Prices

RED TOP (Solid Seed)

A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with timothy and clover for meadow and pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. 10 lbs to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. From 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS—Pea

Compress

Produces a fine foliage of dark green color, and is more hardy than Kentucky Blue Grass. It is especially adapted to light, poor, dry soils, and makes very satisfactory lawns. It has somewhat of a creeping habit and does not need to be clipped as often as Kentucky Blue Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land. It furnishes the first green grass in the Spring and until late in the Fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red clovers, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places. Sow 22 pounds to the acre.

DRY LAND ALFALFA

The extension of alfalfa growing into the regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which has been produced from alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is, of course, much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall.

AMERICAN GROWN ALFALFA

A very popular variety. Ten to 12 pounds are usually sown to the acre.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Highly recommended by the government and state experiment stations as being one of the hardiest known strains of alfalfa. Usually there is not enough seed to meet the demand and the price is high.

BROMUS INERMIS

Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the Spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot Summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring.

This grass may be grown at any time of the year when the ground is bare, but the best season is in the Spring, and with or without a nurse crop. Fifteen pounds of good Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. Ask for prices.

WESTERN RYE GRASS

(Agropyrum Tenerum.) (Sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass.) It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

When sown alone, as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from one to three inches deep, according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis, 7½ pounds of each. Ask for prices.

GERMAN MILLET

True Southern Grown Seed

Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

German millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. One good, rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. Ask for prices.

COMMON OR NORTHERN MILLET

As stated before. Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET

The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Lb. 10c

FETERITA

This is the most recent of the non-sacharine sorghums to command the attention of "dry farmers" on account of its wonderful yield and drouth resistant qualities, being 20 to 40 days earlier than Kaffir corn, and has given immense crops in the driest seasons without having received a drop of rain. Makes splendid fodder as well as giving a good grain yield. Try Feterita.

Lb. postpaid 25c; 100 lbs. \$8.50

EGYPTIAN CORN

Also Called Jerusalem Corn or Dhoura

PEANUTS

The peanut is grown in this locality and does well if properly taken care of. Should be planted about April 15th and may be in hills about 3 feet apart each way. Seed may be hulled or in pod. Per lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 50c.

SUDAN GRASS

An annual plant of the sorghum family that has been successfully used for hay and silage. It is drouth resisting and produces a good yield of fine stemmed feed.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, GREEN

Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green instead of yellow. Ask for prices. \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent.

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening hogs or cows, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures North, but is all right for the Southern states.

Early Yellow, lb., 15c.

Late Mammoth, lb., 15c.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

A very valuable forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall with about half a bushel of rye or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons an acre. Ask for prices.

SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURES

Recommended by

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
AFRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION

Gooding Sub-Station

The most satisfactory mixture for ordinary conditions such as exist at the station farm is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Orchard grass | 5 pounds |
| Smooth Brome grass..... | 5 pounds |
| Kentucky Blue grass..... | 4 pounds |
| Meadow Fescue | 4 pounds |
| Timothy | 4 pounds |
| Alsike Clover | 2 pounds |

Total24 pounds

The following mixture is simpler and has given very satisfactory results:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Orchard grass | 8 pounds |
| Smooth Brome grass..... | 8 pounds |
| Timothy | 4 pounds |
| Alsike clover | 2 pounds |

Total22 pounds

For the low, poorly drained lands the following mixture is desirable:

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Red top | 8 pounds |
| Timothy | 6 pounds |
| Meadow Fescue | 4 pounds |
| Alsike clover | 2 pounds |

Total20 pounds

For high lands that are apt to be dry, this mixture is recommended:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Smooth Brome grass..... | 12 pounds |
| Orchard grass | 8 grass |

Total20 pounds

Write for prices.

STERLING BUTTERMILK MASH

BUTTERMILK PREVENTS LOSS OF CHICKS

Large losses of little chicks occur through white diarrhoea, due to specific organisms which are transmitted from the parent to the chick in the absorption of the yolk as the chick matures. By feeding the little chick buttermilk as its first feed it is greatly helped to overcome this trouble. The lactic acid in the buttermilk serves as a tonic and regulator to the digestive organs. Start your chicks right by feeding them Sterling Buttermilk Mash after they are 36 or 48 hours old.

DRIED BUTTERMILK EQUALLY EFFICIENT AS THE LIQUID

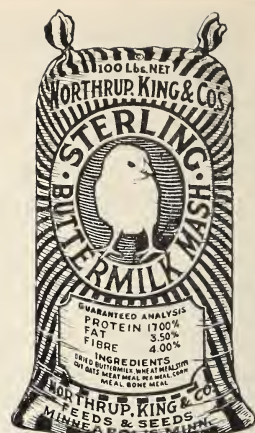
Sterling Buttermilk Mash contains all ingredients of PURE buttermilk reduced to a dry powder. Experiments made with this dry, condensed buttermilk have shown better results than obtained by the liquid. It will remain sweet indefinitely if kept dry, making it ideal for use in prepared feeds.

RICH IN ANIMAL PROTEIN

Sterling Buttermilk Mash is rich in animal protein which is an important factor in the chick's ration. This element is supplied by the Dried Buttermilk, Meat Meal, Fish Scrap and Bone Meal, each in proper proportion. Nature provides animal protein in the form of insects for the older fowls. Human genius alone can supply it in suitable form for the baby chick.

CALF MEAL—This calf meal of milk-equal, when mixed with skim milk or water to the proper consistency is very similar to milk and contains all the elements of milk—protein, fat, and fiber, moisture and ash in the correct proportions. Every pound makes a gallon of sweet, wholesome milk-equal. It costs less than milk. Ask for price.

CHARCOAL Granulated for Poultry, 50 lb. bags, \$2.50
Lump for cisters or brazing—25 lb. bags, \$1.00



We recommend feeding it dry the first two weeks. Thereafter it may be moistened with just enough water to make it adhere in lumps or appear crumbly. Care should be taken not to over feed. The chicks should be fed every few hours just what they will clean up each time.

SIZE OF GRANULATION PREVENTS FOOD MASSING IN CROP

The granulation of Sterling Buttermilk Mash is sufficiently coarse to absorb the juices and thus prevent a pasty mass or ball forming in the chick's crop, a common trouble when feeding extremely fine mash. Compare a sample of Sterling Buttermilk Mash with other Chick Mashses, and you will see the advantage in our method.

Price, 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

STERLING EGG MASH

Makes hens lay when eggs are high; keeps poultry healthy.

A complete ground food to be fed wet or dry. Starts hens laying and *keeps them at it*. Hastens moulting. Puts poultry in prime condition. Makes young fowls grow fast.

No drugs—No stimulants—but a rich, wholesome, nourishing food for growing fowls and hens, encouraging rapid growth and increasing egg production. Can be fed dry or as a mash and is the most successful combination of egg producing elements.

Feed Sterling Egg Mash to the hens in your breeding pens and they will produce eggs of strong vitality that hatch into sturdy, vigorous chicks.

Price, 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.





STERLING SCRATCH FEED

It is composed of grains and seeds, oil meal, etc. Each item is included in the proper proportion to make up a well balanced ration.

For winter eggs keep the hens on dry ground or in doors on deep litter where they will have to scratch for the grain. A busy, working hen will not become too fat. Sterling Scratch Feed will help your flock "shell out" eggs.

Write for prices.

GRANULATED BONE

Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein.

This food is rich in protein and lime and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their overeating Sterling Bone. Granulated Bone comes in a fine size for chicks or mixing in a mash and medium for hens. State whether you want fine or medium ground.

100 lbs. \$5.00

ALFALFA MEAL

Made from new crop, pea green, kiln-dried Alfalfa hay. This is more valuable than clover meal and is highly recommended by prominent and successful poultry men. It contains a large per cent of protein and furnishes greed feed in Winter when green feed is scarce. This may be mixed in with the mash, or moistened slightly with hot water. Then allow it to steam an hour before feeding. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen, since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks if they eat it. Write us for latest price.

OLD PROCESS OIL MEAL

Aids digestion and assimilation of food. As it contains 33 to 36 per cent of protein, it is combined with grains and other food so as to make a balanced ration. Improves the health, vigor and appearance of poultry. Ask for price.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL

Hens must have lime in some form to furnish egg shell material. If you are having trouble with your flock laying soft or thin shelled eggs, you should start feeding Oyster Shell immediately to remedy this condition. Crushed Oyster Shell is practically pure lime carbonate, so there is almost no waste. It also tends to keep the hens from eating eggs. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full, so that the fowls can have access to it at all times.

STERLING CHICK FEED

For chicks three weeks old and over. Like our other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces a fine combination of seeds, millet and grains. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health. To properly develop the chick, either for the market or to become a producer of eggs, it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly.

Write for prices.

MEAT SCRAPS

Meat scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contain 50 per cent protein.

It is important that growing birds and laying hens have meat protein in some form, otherwise chicks will not develop properly and hens will not lay. In the fields the flock can pick up insects, worms and grubs, but birds in small runs or laying houses must have a substitute. Hens should not be allowed to eat too much meat scraps, so it is best to mix them in the grain or mash mixture. They are a forcing food, but are so rich that a little goes a long way.

100 lbs. \$6.00

FISH SCRAPS

Has an average protein content of over 50 per cent and about 35 per cent soluble bone. Preferred to meat scraps by some feeders and costs less.



THE LAWN

(*From Farmers' Bulletin 464*)

The greensward is the canvas upon which all architectural and landscape effects are produced. A lawn may vary in extent from a few square feet at the side of the steps leading to the brownstone front of the city dwelling to the broad acres of extensive parks. It matters little whether the extent of a lawn be great or small, its inherent qualities are the same, and its intrinsic worth is determined by its character and the manner in which it is kept. Green grass is not only of great economic value, but it is also of great esthetic value. The herbage of the field is the primary dependence of all animal life, and it is the green color, the sweet fragrance, and the soothing effect of nature which comes from well kept greenswards that make them so congenial to man. Grass is nature's balm and healing for all erosive scars. Nature abhors rough edges and broken places, and immediately proceeds to cover such ugly spots with green grass. Man likes to get his feet upon the soil, but, better still, upon the soft, yielding greensward. Rich rugs and carpets do not give the elastic spring that the well-made and well-kept greensward yields.

A lawn is the accompaniment of every effort on the part of man to beautify the surroundings of his abiding place. The great increase of interest in suburban and rural life has caused a corresponding increase of interest in matters pertaining to the making and maintenance of lawns. Suburban railways, the extension of electric lines in the country, and the return of man to natural ways of living are all factors contributing to the growing interest in matters pertaining to lawn making.

Idaho should be noted for its splendid lawns, for our climate is ideal for them, and with a minimum of labor and expense we can produce those fine, velvety, carpet-like lawns which are the envy of our friends in less favored sections.

A perfect lawn cannot be made or maintained in the careless, half-hearted manner that is too often employed, but if we are willing to bestow upon it a comparatively small proportion of the care necessary to obtain the same amount of satisfaction in almost any other line, we will be rewarded with a lawn to be proud of.

We will not attempt a treatise on the arrangement of the lawn, for this is the work of a landscape gardener. However, we will suggest that it should not be dotted with trees, shrubbery and flower beds, but that they should be massed in corners and around the sides; also that, especially

if the lawn is a large one, natural contours are usually more beautiful than a formal, uniform grade; and that curved walks and roads are more effective than straight ones.

The best soil for a lawn is a deep, rich loam, containing considerable clay. This will retain moisture better than a light sandy or gravelly soil, and is less inclined to heave in winter. If the soil is not naturally of this nature, it should be made as nearly so as possible, and it should be the same in all parts, to avoid a spotted appearance. If it is not naturally well drained, it must be drained artificially, for not even a fair lawn can exist on wet, sour land. Do not attempt to make a lawn on the sub-soil which has been excavated from the basement when building the house.

Fertilizers should be used liberally. Large quantities of well-rotted stable manure should be turned under to a depth of at least eight inches. The idea is to have a thick layer of the manure to act as a sub-soil. If the lawn is being built up, the manure may be spread on the ground and eight inches or more of good soil placed on top of it. If the soil is inclined to be sour, about fifteen hundred pounds per acre of air-slaked lime or ground lime rock should be harrowed or raked into the top-soil. This will improve the texture, and will be beneficial whether the soil is sour or not. Bone meal should also be thoroughly mixed with the top-soil at the rate of about one thousand pounds per acre.

If possible, the soil should be prepared a considerable time before the seed is to be sown, the longer the time the better. The best lawn would be obtained by preparing the soil a year before sowing the seed, and working it frequently to destroy the weeds and make the seed-bed in perfect condition. Unless this is done you should bear in mind that though no seed of any kind is sown, a multitude of weeds and coarse grasses will spring up from the seeds which are in all soil. Sowing grass seed will not prevent these seeds from germinating, so if you have purchased high grade seed, do not condemn your seedman if weeds appear in the lawn.

Just before sowing the seed, a commercial lawn fertilizer should be sown broadcast, and thoroughly raked in, at the rate of about five hundred pounds per acre.

If well-rotted stable manure cannot be procured, a crop of vetch or red clover may be grown on the ground and turned under when in blossom. In the case more of the commercial lawn fertilizer should be use.

The seed should not be sown until the soil is in perfect condition, not only perfectly smooth and finely pulverized on the surface, but in the same condition to a depth of eight inches or more. If the seed is to be sown during a dry season, the ground should first be thoroughly soaked with water, and then, when it is not sticky when pressed in the hand, it should be carefully raked.

In this part of the country the seed may be sown any time if plenty of water is available, but we prefer to sow late in spring. This will allow time for weeds and native grasses to make a start and be destroyed before the grass seed is sown. Of course this would not apply to hotter climates, or where water is not plenty. It should be sown when there is no wind blowing, and can be sown more evenly by sowing very lightly in one direction and then in other directions until the proper amount of seed is sown. Use plenty of seed, at least one pound of mixed lawn grass seed to each three hundred square feet of lawn, and it would be better to sow twice that amount. Do not economize on seed, either in quantity or quality; it is the least expensive part of the lawn. After the seed is sown, roll the ground with a light roller. If the seed is raked in at all, it must be raked very lightly.

Commence mowing as soon as the grass is two inches high, but never, at any time, cut it very short. Leave the clippings where they fall. Many lawns are ruined by removing the clippings. They make a splendid fertilizer, help to form a thick turf, and will not be unsightly if mowed frequently.

A good lawn cannot be maintained without the frequent use of a roller, especially in early spring. It compacts the soil after winter heaving, preventing loose soil about the roots for air to circulate in, discourages moles, makes a smooth surface for the mower, and induces a healthy and uniform growth of grass.

Never turn the lawn into a barnyard by covering it with stable manure. It is offensive to the eyes and nostrils, is tracked onto the walks and into the house, and it contains weed seeds. A commercial lawn fertilizer should be sown broadcast on the lawn at least once each year, at the rate of one hundred pounds to each twenty-five square feet. It would be better to apply one-half or one-third of this amount two or three times each year, with one of the applications in August. It may be applied at any time, but if applied during warm, dry weather, the lawn should be sprinkled soon after. If the lawn turns yellow, or has an unhealthy appearance, an application of this fertilizer will rejuvenate it almost immediately.

Commercial fertilizers do not contain any weed seeds. This is an important item, for it is difficult enough at the best to keep weeds out of the lawn.

There are weed killers on the market which are effective when properly applied. They are preparations containing sulphate of iron, and will kill all broad leaved weeds in a lawn without harming the fine leaved grasses. They are liable to kill clover, but that is not a serious matter, as clover in a lawn is only valuable as a nurse crop and to make a showing while the grasses are getting started. A really fine lawn should not contain any clover.

When irrigating it is better to give the lawn a thorough soaking, and not irrigate again until it shows signs of needing water, than to be continually sprinkling.

The seed to be sown is a matter of choice and utility. We recommend sowing a mixture of many different grasses. The high-grade mixtures are mixed according to formulas prepared by men who have made a study of grasses and their uses. They consist of grasses which will make a fine, tough turf, not damaged by tramping, will remain green the entire season, and are of a uniform color. We do not approve of clover in a high-class lawn, although it is desirable when quick effects are wanted, and in mixing with the hardier grasses.

Old lawns require reseeding about every third year. They should be thoroughly raked, and the soil loosened up as much as possible, about half the quantity of seed sown as is required for a new lawn, and rolled with a heavy roller. It is necessary to reseed for the reason that the grass is mowed, and not allow to reseed itself, as it would under natural conditions. If the lawn is very weedy, or in bad condition, it is generally best to turn it under and start new.

It never pays to start a lawn by sodding. It is seldom that sod composed of desirable grasses is available, the crevices are apt to open up and the grass about them die out, and it is never as satisfactory and seldom less expensive than a seeded lawn.

Lawns are frequently disfigured by moles. Rolling will help to drive them away, but the only effective remedy is a mole trap. They generally have a home in some protected place, from which they burrow in various directions. Some of the burrows are used regularly, and some only once. Of course, it would be useless to set a trap on one of the burrows which are used infrequently, and to ascertain which are the little animal's regular highways, press the ridges down in various places, and the next day note which have been again raised.

FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries thrive best on light humus-laden soils that have a bountiful water supply and are free from alkali. Planting should be done in early spring months for best results.

Two general systems of planting and training strawberries are used—the hill system and the matted—row system.

When they are to be grown under the hill system, plants are commonly set 12 to 30 inches apart in the row and all runners removed as they appear. Under the matted row system plants are set from two to three feet apart and part or all

of the runners are allowed to root. The best way is to limit the number of new runner plants, these are spaced from six to eight inches apart. Both systems, however, are dependent upon intensive cultivation for best results, this conserves moisture, aerates the soil and keeps down weeds.

Fertilizer should be used each year to keep up fertility, which besides governing the production of berries keeps the plants in a healthy condition, and helps them ward off diseases and insect pests.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN

Condensed List of Flower Seed

Hardy Perennials

Alyssum—Yellow. Golden-Tuft.
Canterbury Bells—(*Campanula*) Mixed.
Carnation—Dwarf Marguerite.
Columbine—(*Aquilegia*) Mixed.
Coreopsis Lanceolata
Daisy—(*Bellis*) Double Mixed.
Daisy—Marguerite or Oxeeye
Daisy—Shasta.
Forget-Me-Not—(*Myosotis*) Blue.
Foxglove. (*Digitalis*) Mixed.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Gypsophelia Paniculata (*Baby's Breath*)
Hollyhock.
Larkspur—Perennial (*Delphinium*) Mixed.
Pinks—(*Dianthus*).
Sweet Peas—Perennial Mixed.
Sweet William—Double.
Violet—Sweet English.
Wallflower.

Flowers Succeeding in Partial Shade

Butterfly Flower—(*Schizanthus*) Mixed.
Canterbury Bells—(*Campanula*) Mixed.
Columbine—(*Aquilegia*) Mixed.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Forget-Me-Not—(*Myosotis*) Blue.
Daisies.
Feverfew—(*Matricaria*) Double White.
Foxglove—(*Digitalis*) Mixed.
Larkspur—Perennial (*Delphinium*) Mixed.
Pansy.
Snapdragon—(*Antirrhinum*) Mixed.
Violet—Sweet English.

Flowers Suitable for Pots

Ageratum Mexicanum—Blue.
Ageratum Albiflorum—White.
Asters—Queen of the Market.
Asters—Florist Mixture of Extra Early.
Butterfly Flower—(*Schizanthus*) Mixed.
Forget-Me-Not—(*Myosotis*) Blue.
Geranium Mixed
Meliotrope.
Ice Plant—(*Mesembryanthemum*)
Lantana Hybrida.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium—Dwarf mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Ten Weeks Stocks—Dwarf Mixed.

Climbing Vines

Baloon Vine.
Balsam Apple—(*Momordica Balsamina*)
Canary Bird Flower.
Cobea Scandens.
Cypress Vine—Red and White Mixed.
Gourds—Ornamental.
Hyacinth Bean—(*Dolichos*) Mixed.
Japanese Hop—(*Humulus Japonicus*)
Moonflower.
Morning Glory.
Nasturtiums—Tall mixed.
Sweet Peas.
Sweet Peas—Perennial (*Lathyrus Latifolius*).
Wild Cucumbers.

Flowers Suitable for Hanging Baskets, Veranda Boxes, Etc.

Nasturtium—Tall, mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Smilax—Greenhouse climber.
Verbena.

Flowers Suitable for Borders and Edgings

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not.
Butterfly Flower (*Schizanthus*) Mixed.
California Poppy. (*Escholtzia*) Mixed.
Calliopsis Atkinsonia—Yellow and Brown.
Calliopsis Drummondii—Deep Yellow.
Candytuft—White.
Canterbury Bells—(*Campanula Medium*) Mixed.
Chrysanthemum Annual—Double White.
Coleus—Foliage Plant. Fine Mixture.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Lobelia—Deep Blue.
Lobelia—Pure White.
Mignonette—Sweet.
Nasturtium—Dwarf.
Pansy—American Mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Pinks—Double China.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Mixed.
Portulacca—(*Rose Moss*) Double.
Portulacca—(*Rose Moss*) Single.
Salpiglossis—Mixed.
Sweet Alyssum—(*Alyssum Benthani*) White.
Sweet William—Double.
Verbena.
Vinca—Mixed.

General List of Annuals

Angels Breath—(*Gypsophelia elegans*)
 Annual Evergreen.
 Asters—Florist Mixed.
 Bachelor's Button (*Globe Anarinth*)
 Bachelor's Button (*Centaurea Cyanus*)
 Canna Seed—Mixed.
 Castor Bean—(*Ricinus*) Mixed.
 Celosia Plumosa—Mixed.
 Coxcomb—(*Celosia Cristata*) Dwarf.
 Cornflower—Blue.
 Cosmos—Mixed.
 Dahlia—Fine Single Mixed.
 Dahlia—Fine Double Mixed.
 Devil-in-the-Bush—(*Nigells*).
 Everlastings—(*Helichrysum*).
 Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru.

Heartease—Tufted or Bedded Pansies.
 Job's Tears or Indian Beads.
 Joseph's Coat—(*Amaranthus Tricolor*)
 Larkspur—Annual.
 Love-Lies-Bleeding.
 Marigold—Dwarf Mixed.
 Marigold—Tall Mixed.
 Mourning Bride—(*cabiosa*).
 Nicotine affinis.
 Poppies.
 Salvia Splendens.
 Sunflower—Double.
 Sweet Sultan—(*Centaurea Alba*).
 Ten Weeks Stock—Dwarf Mixed.
 Zinna—Mixed.

Calendar for Planting Flowers

| FEBRUARY | APRIL | MAY | MAY |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Sow Seed | Sow Seed | Sow Seed | Transplant |
| Antirrhinum | Ageratum | Candytuft | Antirrhinum |
| Asters | Asters | Carnation | Balsam |
| Calliopsis | Balsam | Centaurea | Dianthus |
| Celosia | Celosia | Coreopsis | Marigold |
| Chrysanthemum | Centaurea | Cosmos | Snap-Drageon |
| Salvia | Coreopsis | Daisies | Zinna |
| Sweet Peas | Cosmos | Digitalis | |
| | Daisies | Forget-Me-Not | Bulbs |
| | Dianthus | Gillardia | Amaryllis |
| | Marigold | Marigold | Callas |
| | Nasturtium | Nasturtium | Cannas |
| | Poppies | Phlox | Dahlias |
| | Snap-Drageon | Petunia | Gladiolus |
| | Sweet Peas | Poppies | Tuberoses |
| | Zinna | Salpiglossis | |
| | | Scabiosa | |
| | Transplant | Transplant | |
| | Carnation | Antirrhinum | |
| | Pansy | Asters | |
| | Petunia | Calliopsis | |
| | Shasta Daisy | Chrysanthemum | |
| | Stocks | Celosia | |
| | Verbena | Centaurea | |
| | | Salvia | |
| | Bulbs | Shasta Daisy | |
| | Callas | Verbena | |
| | Cannas | | |
| | Dahlia | | |
| | Gladiolus | | |
| | Tuberoses | | |

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE

| Dis. Apart | No. Plants | Dis. Apart | No. Plants | Dis. Apart | No. Plants | Dis. Apart | No. Plants |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 12 x 1 in..... | 522,720 | 25 x 18 in..... | 15,520 | 36 x 36 in..... | 4,840 | 60 x 60 in..... | 1,745 |
| 12 x 3 in..... | 174,240 | 30 x 1 in..... | 209,088 | 42 x 12 in..... | 12,446 | 8 x 1 ft..... | 5,445 |
| 12 x 12 in..... | 43,560 | 30 x 6 in..... | 34,848 | 42 x 24 in..... | 6,223 | 8 x 3 ft..... | 1,815 |
| 16 x 1 in..... | 392,040 | 30 x 12 in..... | 17,424 | 42 x 36 in..... | 4,148 | 8 x 8 ft..... | 680 |
| 18 x 1 in..... | 348,480 | 30 x 16 in..... | 13,068 | 48 x 12 in..... | 10,890 | 10 x 1 ft..... | 4,356 |
| 18 x 3 in..... | 116,160 | 30 x 20 in..... | 10,454 | 48 x 18 in..... | 7,790 | 10 x 6 ft..... | 726 |
| 18 x 12 in..... | 29,040 | 30 x 24 in..... | 8,712 | 48 x 24 in..... | 5,445 | 10 x 10 ft..... | 435 |
| 18 x 18 in..... | 19,360 | 30 x 30 in..... | 6,970 | 48 x 30 in..... | 4,356 | 12 x 1 ft..... | 3,630 |
| 20 x 1 in..... | 313,635 | 36 x 3 in..... | 58,080 | 48 x 36 in..... | 3,630 | 12 x 5 ft..... | 736 |
| 20 x 20 in..... | 15,681 | 36 x 12 in..... | 14,520 | 48 x 48 in..... | 2,723 | 12 x 12 ft..... | 302 |
| 24 x 24 in..... | 10,890 | 36 x 18 in..... | 9,680 | 60 x 36 in..... | 2,901 | 16 x 1 ft..... | 2,722 |
| 24 x 1 in..... | 261,360 | 36 x 24 in..... | 7,260 | 60 x 48 in..... | 2,178 | 16 x 16 ft..... | 170 |

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED

Quantity per Acre

| | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| Alfalfa | 8 to 12 | lbs. |
| Alsike | 6 to 8 | lbs. |
| Artichoke, 1 oz., to 500 plants | 6 | oz. |
| Asparagus, 1 oz. to 500 plants | 1 | lb. |
| Barley | 100 | lbs. |
| Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill | 50 | lbs. |
| Beans, Tall, 1 lb. to 150 hills | 25 | lbs. |
| Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill | 5 | lbs. |
| Beet, Sugar, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill | 5 | lbs. |
| Mangel Wurzel, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill | 5 | lbs. |
| Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 4 | oz. |
| Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 4 | oz. |
| Broom Corn | 6 to 8 | lbs. |
| Buckwheat | 45 | lbs. |
| Cabbage, 1 oz. to 1500 plants | 1½ | lb. |
| Carrot, 1 oz. to 125 feet of drill | 3 | lbs. |
| Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 3 | oz. |
| Celery, 1 oz. to 5000 plants | 1 | lb. |
| Cheat | 100 | lbs. |
| Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4 | lbs. |
| Clover, White and Alsike | 6 to 10 | lbs. |
| Clover, White for Lawns | 1 lb. to each | 300 sq. ft. |
| Clover, Red, Mammoth and Crimson | 8 to 12 | lbs. |
| Collards, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 4 | oz. |
| Corn, Sweet, 1 lb to 200 hills | 152 | lbs. |
| Corn, Field | 8 to 12 | lbs. |
| Corn, Fodder | 40 | lbs. |
| Corn, Pop | 5 to 10 | lbs. |
| Corn, Wheat | 80 to 100 | lbs. |
| Cress, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill | 1 | lb. |
| Cucumber, 1 oz. to 60 hills | 2 to 3 | lbs. |
| Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 4 | oz. |
| Endive, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4 | oz. |
| Flax, for seed 30 lbs. to acre. For fiber | 50 | lbs. |
| Grass, Lawn, 1 lb. to 300 square feet | 145 | lbs. |
| Grass, Kentucky Blue, Canadian Blue | 20 | lbs. |
| Timothy | 8 to 12 | lbs. |
| Red Top, in chaff, 60 lbs. Solid | 20 | lbs. |
| Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Fescue Grasses | 30 | lbs. |
| Orchard Grass | 20 to 30 | lbs. |

| | | |
|---|------------------|------|
| Hemp | 25 to 30 | lbs. |
| Horse Radish Roots | 15,000 to 20,000 | |
| Kale 1. oz. to 150 feet of drill | 1 | lb. |
| Kale, Thousand Headed | 2 to 3 | lbs. |
| Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill | 2 | lbs. |
| Kaffir Corn | 8 to 12 | lbs. |
| Leek, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 4 | lbs. |
| Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill | 3 | lbs. |
| Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 60 hills | 2 to 3 | lbs. |
| Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 30 hills | 3 to 4 | lbs. |
| Millet | 30 | lbs. |
| Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill | 15 | lbs. |
| Oats | 90 | lbs. |
| Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 8 | lbs. |
| Onion, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 8 | lbs. |
| Onion, for sets | 30 to 80 | lbs. |
| Onion Sets, 1 oz. to 75 feet of drill | 400 | lbs. |
| Parsley, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill | 3 | lbs. |
| Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill | 6 | lbs. |
| Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 50 feet of drill | 200 | lbs. |
| Peas, Field | 100 | lbs. |
| Pepper, 1 oz. to 100 plants | | |
| Potatoes | 500 to 700 | lbs. |
| Pumpkin, 1 oz. to 30 hills | 3 to 4 | lbs. |
| Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 10 | lbs. |
| Rape, Dwarf Essex | 3 to 5 | lbs. |
| Rutabaga, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill | 2 | lbs. |
| Rye | 90 to 120 | lbs. |
| Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill | 8 | lbs. |
| Speltz | 100 | lbs. |
| Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill | 8 | lbs. |
| Spurry | 15 | lbs. |
| Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 25 hills | 3 | lbs. |
| Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 12 hills | 4 | lbs. |
| Sugar Cane | 10 | lbs. |
| Sunflower | 8 | lbs. |
| Tobacco, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants | 3 | oz. |
| Tomato, 1 oz. to 2000 plants | 4 | oz. |
| Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill | 2 | lbs. |
| Vetches, Spring | 60 to 90 | lbs. |
| Vetches, Winter | 30 to 40 | lbs. |
| Wheat | 80 to 100 | lbs. |

USUAL DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Beans, Bush, drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Beans, Pole, 3 to 4 feet each way.
 Beets, Early, drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
 Beets, Late, drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Blackberries, erect growing, 6 to 9 by 4 feet.
 Blackberries, Mammoth and Himalaya, 8 by 24 feet.
 Cabbage, Early 16 by 30 inches.
 Cabbage, Late, 24 by 30 inches.
 Carrots, drills, 1 to 2 feet apart.
 Corn, Sweet, 3 to 3½ feet by 9 by 24 inches.
 Corn, Field, 3½ to 4 feet each way.
 Cucumber, 4 to 5 feet each way.
 Currants, 5 by 3 feet.
 Egg Plant, 3 by 3 feet.
 Lettuce, drills 18 inches apart.
 Melon, Musk, 5 to 6 feet each way.
 Celery, rows 3 to 4 feet, 6 inches in row.
 Cherry Trees, 15 to 20 feet each way.
 Cauliflower, 2 by 2 by 3 feet.
 Apple Trees, 20 to 30 feet each way.
 Asparagus, 3 to 4 by 2 feet.
 Gooseberries, 5 by 3 feet.
 Grapes, 8 by 8 to 10 by 12 feet.

Melon, Water, 7 to 8 feet each way.
 Onions, drills 14 to 20 inches apart.
 Parsnips, drills 18 to 36 inches apart.
 Peach Trees, 18 to 24 feet each way.
 Pear Trees, standard, 20 to 25 feet each way.
 Pear Trees, Dwarf, 12 to 15 feet each way.
 Peas, drills, 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Pepper, 15 to 18 inches by 2 to 2½ feet.
 Plum Trees, 15 to 20 feet each way.
 Potatoes, 12 to 18 inches by 2½ to 3 feet.
 Pumpkin, 8 to 10 feet each way.
 Quince Trees, 15 feet each way.
 Radishes, drills 10 to 18 inches apart.
 Raspberries, 6 to 8 by 3 feet.
 Rhubarb, 2 to 4 feet by 4 feet.
 Salsify, drills 18 to 24 inches apart.
 Spinach, drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
 Squash, Bush, 3 to 4 feet by 4 feet.
 Squash, Running, 12 feet each way.
 Strawberries, Hills, 36 by 18 inches.
 Strawberries, Matted Rows, 48 by 12 inches.
 Sweet Potatoes, 2 feet by 3 to 4 feet.
 Tomato, 4 feet by 4 to 5 feet.

FERTILIZERS—NITRATE OF SODA

quick in action; used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground, usually in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Nitrate of Soda is the best form in which nitrogen can be restored to the soil. It is of special value for early crops, such as peas, corn, beets, cabbage, etc., when rapid maturity is essential, and of great benefit to hay and forage crops. Nitrate of Soda is a great stimulant for the production of sugar beets, potatoes and sorghum, also small fruits.

Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables when plants are well established, viz: beet, cauliflower, cucumber, celery, egg plant, lettuce, spinach and onion. For asparagus use at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre as a top dressing.

GROMORE NO. 2

FOR ORCHARDS, FIELDS AND THE MARKET GARDENER

In soliciting your requirements for a Fertilizer that will answer your purpose *well* and *good* and be more near in price to the average *satisfactory* Fertilizer where bulk does not matter so much as in city homes, we have used extraordinary precautions to assure you a Fertilizer you can depend upon for results in your garden, orchards and fields.

| | |
|--|------|
| GROMORE NO. 2 is put up in 100 lb. bags only. The guaranteed analysis being: | |
| Nitrogen from Nitrate of Soda..... | 3 % |
| Total Phosphoric Acid from Superphosphate..... | 8 % |
| Available Phosphoric Acid from Superphosphate..... | 7 % |
| Potash from Sulphate of Potash..... | 2½ % |

You can use GROMORE NO. 2 knowing you are getting your money's worth and figuring as against others in *results* and *dollars in your pocket* that GROMORE NO. 2 holds no disappointment for you. Write for prices and information.

STOP!

LOOK!

LISTEN!

It's Really Good

USE CARE

GROMORE IS STRONG

WET down after applying, especially on LAWNS.

It will save your grass turning yellow.

DON'T apply on the FOLIAGE of plants.

Can be used in all Climates, Soils and Elevations.

Sample on Application—Free.

Per 100 lbs. - - \$4.75

Be Sure to Read This Page and Act Accordingly.



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For Lawns, Flowers, Gardens, Shrubs, House Plants,
Fields and Orchards

Sample and Book FREE—Tells just HOW

Odorless—Clean—Efficient

Price

Sold in 25-lb. White Cotton Bags, \$
2-lb. Packages,
and Gunnies Containing **125** lbs.

GROMORE means *Delicious Berries*, size and color.

One pound to each year age of tree.

A 25-lb. bag covers a lawn space of 30 x 40 or 1200 square feet.
Lasts a year or more.

A tablespoonfull to a hill of potatoes, tomatoes or ordinary rose bush
means abundant flowers, crisp and early vegetables.

A teaspoonfull to a 6 to 8-inch potted plant. Ferns love it. Fully
GUARANTEED.

Positively kills cut worms.

Absolutely removes the moss from your lawn.

The QUANTITY used makes it the most Economical, being four
times the strength of the usual commercial fertilizer.

Best money can buy—Best earth can produce.

No Filler, No Bulk—All Fertilizer.

FIFTY WORST WEEDS

Table 1 gives an alphabetical list of the 50 worst weeds of the United States, with such information as will enable the reader (1) to identify them, (2) to determine the nature and place of their greatest injuriousness, and (3) to determine their duration or natural length of life; that is, whether annual, biennial, or perennial. With this knowledge one will be able to attack much more intelligently any trouble some weed.

TABLE 1.--DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE FIFTY WORST WEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Common name, botanical name, and duration of life. | Color, size and arrangement of flowers. | Sections where injurious. | Method of seed distribution; vegetative propagation of the perennials. | Place of growth and products injured. |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Bindweed, field bindweed, (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>) P | White or pink; 1 inch solitary. | Entire United States, especially California. | Grain and flax seeds; creeping roots. | Rich moist soils; grain and hoed crops. |
| Buffalo bur, sand bur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>), A | Yellow; ½ inch; solitary. | Illinois and Colorado to Texas. | Plants rolled by wind; seeds in hay and by animals. | Fields; grain and hoed crops, wool. |
| Bull nettle, horse nettle (<i>Solanum carolinense</i>), P. | Purple; 1 inch solitary. | Entire United States. | Plants rolled by wind; running roots. | Everywhere; grain and hoed crops; pastures. |
| Bur-grass, sand bur (<i>Cenchrus carolinianus</i>) A | Green; 1-3 inch; bur. | Maine to Florida and westward to Colorado. | Animals, especially sheep. | Sandy land pastures and waste places; pastures and wool. |
| Chess, cheat (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>), A. | Green; spikelets in panicles. | All grain sections. | Grain seed; especially wheat. | Everywhere; grain fields. |
| Chickweed, common chickweed (<i>Alsine media</i>), A. | White; ⅛ inch; cymes. | Entire United States. | Grass and clover seed, animals; has a long seeding period. | Meadows, lawns; winter crops. |
| Cocklebur, clotbur (<i>anthium americanum</i>), A. | Green; ¼ inch head. | do | Carried by animals. | Cultivated fields and waste places; hoed crops and wool. |
| Crab-grass (<i>Syntherisma sanguinale</i>), A. | Green; spikes. | Entire United States, especially the South. | Clover and grass seed, hay, animals. | Cultivated fields, gardens, lawns; hoed crops. |
| Daisy, oxeyedaisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>), P | White with yellow center; 1 inch; heads. | Maine to Virginia and Kentucky. | Clover seed, hay; woody rather short rootstocks, but largely by seed. | Pastures, meadows, roadsides; hay, pasturage. |
| Dandelion (<i>Tardicum officinale</i>), P. | Yellow 1¼ inch; head. | Entire United States. | Wind; taproot, which spreads but little. | Lawns, meadows, waste places; hay and lawns. |
| Dock, yellow dock, sour dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), P. | Green; ¼ inch; pinacle. | do | Hay and straw, clover and grass seed; taproot, which spreads but little. | Hay, small grain and hoed crops. |
| Dodder, alfalfa dodder (<i>Cuscuta arvensis</i>), A. | Yellow; ⅛ inch clusters. | All clover and alfalfa regions. | Hay, Clover, and alfalfa seed. | Clover and alfalfa fields. |
| Dogbane, Indian hemp (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>), P. | Greenish white; ¼ inch; terminal clusters. | Upper Mississippi Valley. | Wind; creeping root. | Fields with sandy soil; pasture, grain and hoed crops. |
| Fern, brake (<i>Pteridium aciculnum</i>), P. | No flowers. | Northwestern States and the Pacific Coast. | Spores scattered by wind; running roots. | Logged-off land, meadows, and pastures. |
| Fleabane, horseweed (<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>), A. | White; ¼ inch; heads in cymes. | Entire United States. | Hay, grass and clover seeds. | Meadows, pastures, and grain fields. |
| Foxtail, yellow fox-tail, pigeon grass (<i>Chaetochloa glauca</i>), A. | Green; Spikes. | do | Animals, hay, grain and grass seeds. | Land cultivated in early part of season; young grass and clover seedlings. |
| Hawkweed, orange hawkweed, devil's paintbrush (<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>), P. | Orange; 1 inch; heads. | Maine to Ohio. | Wind, grass and clover seeds; runners similar to strawberry. | Untillable pastures and meadows. |
| Ironweed (<i>Veronica novboracensis</i>), P. | Purple; 1-3 inch; heads. | Maine to Maryland and Iowa to Kansas. | Wind; short thick rootstocks, making plant grow in bunches. | Pastures and meadows. |
| Jimson weed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), A. | Purple; 3 inches; solitary. | Maine to Minnesota and Texas. | Pods and plants blown by wind. | Pastures, barnyards, and waste lands, seeds, flowers, and leaves poisonous. |
| Johnson grass (<i>Holcus halepensis</i>), P. | Green; ⅛ inch; panicle. | Virginia to Texas and California. | In hay, grain, and grass seed; running rootstocks. | All crops except hay. |

| Common name, botanical name, and duration of life. | Color, size and arrangement of flowers. | Sections where injurious. | Method of seed distribution; vegetative propagation of the perennials. | Place of growth and products injured. |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Lamb's-quarters, pigweed (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), A. | Green; very small panicle. | Entire United States. | Grain and grass seed. | Grain fields and hoed crops. |
| Lettuce, prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca virgosa</i>), A. | Yellow; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; heads in panicles. | Ohio to Iowa, Utah to California. | Wind. | Everywhere; all crops |
| Mustard, wild mustard, charlock (<i>Brassica arvensis</i>), A. | Yellow; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; racemes. | Maine to Washington. | Grain, grass, clover, and rape seeds. | Small-grain fields and meadows; grains. |
| Nut-grass, coco (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), P. | Brown; 1-16 inch; spikelets. | Maryland to Florida and Texas. | Wind, nursery stock, hay and grass seed; tubers. | All soils; hoed crops. |
| Penny-cress, French-weed (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>), A. | White; $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; racemes. | North Dakota and Minnesota. | Wind. | Grain fields and pastures; grain and dairy products. |
| Pigweed, red root, careless weed (<i>Amaranthus retrofractus</i>), A. | Green; quite small; spikes in panicles. | Entire United States | In grain and grass seeds; plants blown by wind. | Plowed land; hoed crops. |
| Plantain, buckhorn, rib-grass (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), P. | White; 1-16 inch; spike. | do | Hay, clover and grass seed; spready but slowly from a crown. | Everywhere; meadows, pastures, and lawns. |
| Poison ivy, poison oak (<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>), P. | Greenish white; $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; panicles. | Entire United States | Does not spread fast by seeds; running rootstocks. | Most rich land; along fences; poisonous by contact. |
| Purslane, pursley (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), A. | Yellow; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; solitary. | do | Tillage implements; has a long seeding period. | Rich Cultivated land, especially gardens; hoed crops. |
| Quack-grass, witch-grass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>), P. | Green; spike. | Maine to Pennsylvania and Minnesota. | Seeds of grain and coarse grasses; creeping rootstocks. | All crops on the better soils; hoed crops. |
| Ragweed, smaller ragweed (<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>), A. | Yellow; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; small heads on spikes. | Entire United States. | Wind carrying matured plants; in grain and red clover seed. | Everywhere, especially grain stubble; hoed crops and young grass seedling. |
| Russian thistle, tumble-weed (<i>Salsola pesifer</i>), A. | Purplish; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; solitary. | Minnesota to Washington and southward. | Wind rolling matured plants. | Everywhere; small grain and hoed crops. |
| St-John's-wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>), P. | Yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; cymes. | Maine to North Carolina and Iowa. | In hay and grass seed; rootstocks. | Meadows, pastures and waste places. |
| Smartweed (<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>), A. | Light rose; 1-16 inch; racemes. | Maine to Minnesota, Florida and Texas. | Wind carrying matured plants. | Moist, rich soils; hoed crops and young seedlings. |
| Smartweed, marsh smartweed, devil's shoestring (<i>Polygonum muhlenbergii</i>), A. | Rose color; 1-16 inch, spikes. | Indiana to Iowa. | Wind and farm machinery; rootstocks. | Wet land, prairie, and muck soils; hoed crops, hay, pasture. |
| Sorrel, sheep sorrel, horse sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), P. | Red; $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; panicles. | Entire United States. | In clover seed; creeping roots. | Meadows and pastures. |
| Sow thistle, perennial sow thistle, (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>), P. | Yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; heads. | Maine to Minnesota. | Wind, running rootstocks. | Grain fields and hoed crops. |
| Squirrel tail grass, foxtail, wild barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>), A. | Green; spike with long bristly glumes. | Minnesota to Texas and California. | Hay, animals, wind. | Meadows and pastures; barbed seeds produce sores on live stock. |
| Thistle, Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), P. | Purple; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; heads. | Maine to Pennsylvania and Washington. | Wind, in hay and straw and in clover and grass seed; creeping roots. | All crops. |
| Thistle, common thistle, bull thistle (<i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i>), B. | Reddish purple; 1 inch; heads. | Maine to Virginia and Washington. | Wind, in alfalfa, clover and grass seeds. | Pastures, meadows, and winter wheat. |
| Wild carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), B. | White; very small; umbels. | Maine and Virginia to the Mississippi. | In foreign clover and alfalfa seed; carried by animals and wind. | Meadows and pastures. |
| Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), A. | Green panicles; similar to oats. | Wisconsin to Washington. | In seed oats. | Oat fields, lawns, injurious to stock. |
| Wild onion, garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>), P. | Flowers rare; umbels with bulblets. | Rhode Island to Georgia and west to Missouri. | Seeds rare; bulblets carried in wheat; underground bulbs. | Everywhere; wheat and dairy products. |
| Winter cress, yellow rocket (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>), P. | Yellow; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; racemes. | Maine to Virginia and westward. | In grain, clover, and grass seeds. | Grain fields, pastures, and meadows. |

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*We have Hand and Pressure
Sprays to apply the above Insecticides.*

Try one of our
EGG PRODUCERS
or POULTRY TONICS
to increase your egg production.

We have
LEE'S, PRATTS *and*
SECURITY,
in all size packages.

SECURITY FOOD COMPOUND
is the best and most successful food
for calves and pigs.

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*The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.*

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Bird Supplies**

**Plants, Bulbs and
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